AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

the knowledge that the question had been made a subject of special study by him in the Philippine Archipelago itself attracted wide attention to his address, and he had an audience on the floor and in the galleries such as speakers in the Senate rarely command. From the first paragraph to the peroration no Senator left the chamber, but all listened with the closest Interest. Although the speech had been careextempore effort. The speech opened with the declaration that the Philippines are ours for ever; and that we will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient; but will hold the archite ago fast and hold it for ever, administering just government by simplest methods. And it closed with an eloquent peroration declaring that the American people will move forward to the future of their hope and the doing of Gad's work. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts made a brief reply denying that the war in the Philippines was the result of anti-expansion agitation at home, and intimating that

expressed desire to become a member of the important committees like those of Appropriations and Judiciary has given rise to jokes at his expense, but he bore them philosophically, and he has now convinced the Senate that no matter what his shortcomings may be, he can talk. It may even be true, as charged, that Mr. Beveridge is the author of many of the eulogistic biographies of himself that have been going the rounds of late and that he has an undue sense of his own importance; but, day, it must be admitted that he has succeeded In turning much of the ridicule into praise.

This enthusiastic champion of the Administration's expansion policy was 37 years old in October last and may be truthfully described as a good looking young man. He is about 5 feet 9 inches, weighs perhaps 150 pounds and has a straight military figure. His face is thin and somewhat pale and is untouched by brown hair, which is parted in the middle. The ends in front are carefully arranged in two crescents on his forehead, which quickly lost their shape and fell bedraggied as exertion made them moist. During his speech Mr. Beveridge was constantly pushing these refractory ringlets back into place with the back of his hand, but as constantly they fell again. The Senator's eyes are blue and his nose sharp and of good size. He was carefully dressed to-day wearing a long, tightly buttoned black frock coat, a standing collar, trousers. H s shoes were highly polished and in the lapel of his coat was a bunch of pink en nations. Altogether he made an attractive picture and his colleagues on both sides of the chamber seemed pleased to look at it and they did the orator the honor of giving him the closest attention from the opening to the c'osing sentence, It was feared that some of the wits might oke fun at him, but on the contrary they reated him with the utmost consideration to did all his auditors on the floor and in the alleries, which had but one unoccupied portion galleries, which had but one unoccupied portion, that reserved for the use of the dip-omatid corps that reserved for the use of the dip-omatid corps

was strong from every type w-point. MIL HOAR'S REJUINDE A.

THE PHILIPPINES ARE OURS

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S PLEA FOR THE POLICY OF EXPANSION.

He Declares That Our Duty and Our Interests Alike Oblige Us to Retain Possession of the Islands—The Natives Incapable of Self-Government—Great Value of the Archipelago—The New Senator From Indiana Makes a Remarkable Maiden Speech—Mr. Hoar Defends Aguinaldo's American Allies.

Washinoton, Jan. 9.—The important debate which is expected to take piace in the Senator of Capable of Indiana. The new Republican Senator from Indiana is the youngest member of the body, and this was his first speech. These facts and the knowledge that the question had been in the United States Senate the responsibility for the insurerestion upon the trailors at home and the speeches in the United States Senate, Mr. Hoar twitched out of his seat as if moved by an electric shock. He clapped his hands for a page, gave a verbal mossage and a moment later walked to the chair of Senator Free, the presiding officer, and asked for recognition when Mr. Beveridge should close. He then represented to his desk and followed the speech to its peroration, which was delivered in a projound silence. When Mr. Beveridge sat down, there was a loud burst of appliance from every quarter of the chamber, which changed to laughter as President Free brought down the gavel and said with a grim smile that appliance could not be permitted under the rules. It was noticeable that only a few Senators, those who sat nearest thin, left their seats to congratulate their new colleague but this is perhaps due to the fact that the custom of blocking business for half an hour after a speech while the whole Senate files past and shakes the victim's hand is fast becoming obsolete.

As for Mr. Hoar twicted the newering et along the responsibility for the insured the insured the responsibility for the insured the responsibility for the insured the line of the responsibility for the insured the speeches in the United States Senate, Mr. Hoar twicted states Senate, Mr. Hoar twiched out of his seat as if

heur after a speech while the whole Senate files hast and shakes the victim's hand is fast becoming obsolete.

As for Mr. Hoar, he had worked himself into such a state of indignation that when he arose his utterances were so choked by emotion that his words were searcely audible. He comprimented his youthful colleague for his eloquence and patriotism and enthusiasm, and then proceeded to demolish him to his own satisfaction. He read from Dewey and Otis to show that the Filipinos having wrested their independence from Spain should not be prevented from establishing a republic and governing themselves; he worked his right arm up and down like a pump handle, a characteristic movement, sprang up and down on his toes, which is characteristic also, humped his back and after gaining permission to have his quotations printed in the record as part of his speech sat down with the warning that his remarks were only preliminary to a set speech on the Philippine question which he will make at a later date.

Altogether it was an interesting day in the Senate, and, whatever the weaknesses of the young Indiana Senator may be, his speech and its effect upon the Senate demonstrates that in him the Administration and the cause of expansion have found a worthy champion.

The text of Mr. Beverfidge's speech was the resolution which he offered last week and which says:

That the Philippine Islands are territory

resolution which he which says:
"That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; and that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipetago as the situation may demand."

In his speech Mr. Beveridge said:

the Orient, the whole Pacific for purposes of ottence, defence and trade, the Philippines are so valuable in themselves that we should hold them. I have cruised more than two thousand miles through the archipelage, every mement a surprise at its loveliness and wealth. I have ridden hundreds of miles on the islands, every ride to the way a revelation of vegetable and mineral riches. No land in America surpasses in fertility the plains and valleys of Luzon. Rice and codec, and many products of the temperate, as well as trotic zone, grow in various sections of the archipelage. I have seen hundreds of bushels of Indian court Iving in a read fringest with banana trees. The forests of Negros, Mindanao, Mindoro, Paluan and parts of Luzon are invaluable and intact. The wood of the Philippines can supply the furniture of the world for a century to come. At Cebu, the Rev. Father Julio Segrera teld me that forty miles of Cebu s mountain chain are practically mountains of coal. Pablo Majia, one of the most reliable men on the islands, confirmed the statement. Some declare that the coal is only lignic; but ship captains, who have used it, teld me that it is better steamer fuel than the best coal of Japan. I have a nugget of pure gold picked up in its present form on the banks of a Philippine creek. I have gold-dust washed out by crude processes of careless natives from the sands of a Philippine stream. Both indicate great deposits at the source from which they come. In one of the islands great deposits of copper exist untouched. The mineral wealth of this empire of the ocean will one day surprise the world. I base this statement partly on personal observation, but chiefly on the testimony of foreign merchants in the Philippines, who have practically investigated the subject, and upen the unanimous opinion of natives and priests. And the mineral wealth is but a small fraction of the agricultural wealth is but a small fraction of the agricultural wealth of these islands.

And the manieral wealth is but a small fraction of the

No diplomants were present except two Sout Americans, but there were the very gaived are said women who secured admittance on diplomatic eards, and who a ways figure in the newspaper rejorts tather indefinitely used the ways and daugaters of foreign multiplets." Secretary torge, the one Carinto officer present, sat in the front row of the Senator's private gallery with his hand back of his earns if spellbound. He left the Cabinet meeting before it adjourned in order to get to the Senate in time. There was not a vacant seat in the whole range of the galferies, and about as many people. Were insecting before taking the floor Mr. Beveridee was nervous and flageted about in his chair uncasily. He felt that handreds of pairs of eyes were turned upon bim, and he was clearly anxious for the hear of his ordeal to arrive. When it did atrive he galeted hisself and met it carmly but gravely. He talked so rapidly and yet with such clear enunciation, choosing just the right word earh time and rounding out his sentences and phrases so casily and completely that his auditors have not yet ceased to wonder. There were many who caid that there was no argument in his secetion, no logic, no reasons given for the existing situation in the Philippines and no justification of his plea for its continuance. Fur ever those critics praised the speech as a forsone effort and as a marveture of the speech as a forsone effort and as a marveture of the speech of many training, Others said it was strong from every years point.

There was one man at least in the young fenator's audicace upon whom the speech had direct and most noticeable effect. This was benator Hoar of Massachusetts. He sat twenty

the natives were incapable of self-government, and that the wealth of the islands was beyond imagination. He continued:

"Here then, Senators, is the situation. Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient, and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial, naval or military base. To-day we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval and military points in the Eastern seas, within hall of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved. Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the Republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it fast and hold it forever, administering just government by simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunity, they will avail us nothing but delay. We may tangle conditions by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end.

THE MILITARY SITUATION. "The military situation—past, present and prospective—is no reason for abandonment. Our "The military situation—past, present and prospective—is no reason for abandonment. Our campaign has been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. We have been delayed, first, by a failure to comprehend the immensity of our acquisition, and, second, by insufficient force; and, third, by our efforts for peace. In February, after the treaty of peace, Otis had only 3.722 officers and men whom he had a legal right to order into battle. We attempted a great task with insufficient means; we became impatient that it was not finished before it could fairly be commenced, and I pray we may not add that other element of disaster, pausing in the work before it is thoroughly and forever done. That is the gravest missiake we could possibly make, and that is the only danger before us. Our Indian wars would have been shortened, the lives of soldiers and settlers saved and the Indians themselves benefited, had we made continuous and decisive war; and any other kind of war is criminal because in effective.

"This, too, has been Spain's course in the Phil-

benefited, had we made continuous and decisive war; and any other kind of war is criminal because in effective.

"This, too, has been Spain's course in the Philippines. Never sufficient troops; never vigorous action pushed to conclusive results and a permanent peace; always treating with the rebels while they fought them; always cruel and corrupt when a spirity is peace was arranged. This has been Spain way for 300 years, until insurrection has become a Filippino habit. The Generals in command were criticised and assailed in Spain. It is characteristic of Spain that the people at home do not support, but criticise, their Generals in the field. The Spains method has always been a mixed policy of peace and war, a contradiction of terms, an impossible combination rendering war ineffective and peace impossible. This was Campe's plan. It was Blanco's plan. Those who would make it our plan will inherit Blanco's fate and failure.

It has been cruel. Senators, it has been the reverse. I have been in our hospitals and seen the Filipino wounded as carefully, tenderly cared for as our own. Within our lines they may plough and sow and reap and go about the affairs of peace with absolute liberty. And yet all this kindness was misunderstood, or rather not understood. Senators must remember that we are not dealing with Americans or Europeans. We are dealing with Orientals who are Malays. We are dealing with Union the otherwise unless you could erase hundreds of years of Spanish methods. They mistake kindness for weakness; forboarance for fear. It could not be otherwise unless you could erase hundreds of years of Spanish methods.

crystalized.

AMERICANS SUSTAINED THE REBELS.

The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo, and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. Arms and ammunition were slapped from Asiatic ports to the Filipinos by wretches claiming American citizenship; and these acts of infamy were coupled by the Malays with American assaults on our Government at home. The Filipinos do not understaind free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American President and the American President and the American President is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay and Cebu, that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, it necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next Presidential election, and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has aided the enemy more than climate, arms and battle. Senanors, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their laces turned to the pittless Southern sky; and in sorrow rather than anger. I say to those whose volces in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is en their hands. our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands and the food of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger I say these words, for I carnestly believe that our thers knew not what they did.

FILIPINOS LIKE CHILDREN "But, Schatos, it would be better to abandon this combined garden and Gibraltar of the Pacific, and count our blood and treasure already spent a profitable loss, than to apply any academic arrangement of self-government to these children. They are not capable of self-government those could they be? They are not of a self-governing tace. They are Orientals, Malays, instructed by Spaniards in the latter's worst exists. They know nothing of practical govern-

FORM OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

"A Philippine officer in our Department of State; an American Governor General in Manila with power to meet daily emergencies, possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the Governor General, which caused would be the germ for future legislatures, a school in practical government; American resident in each district and a ike council grouped about him; frequent and unannounced visits of province, periodical reports to the district of their province, periodical reports to the Governor General; an American beard of visitation to make semi annual trips to the archipelago without power of suggestion of interference to officials or people, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our State hopartment a Philippine office of our State hopartment and the Philippines, the establishment of import duries on revenue basis, with such discrimination in tayor of American imports as will prevent the cheaper goods of other nations from deatroying American trade; a complete reform of local according to its assessed value; the minding of abundant money for Philippine and oriental FORM OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

THE RIGHT OF EXPANSION.

"The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. If it did, the Declaration would be wrong, just as the Articles of Confederation drafted by the very same men who signed the Declaration was found to be wrong. The Declaration has no application to the present situation. It was written by self-governing men for self-governing men. The power to govern all territory the nation may acquire would have been in Congress if the language affirming that power had not been written in the Constitution. For not all powers of the National Government are expressed. Its principal powers are implied. The written Constitution is but the index of the living Constitution. This is the golden rule of constitution. Hamilton recognized it for the constitution was made for the people; not the people for the Constitution. Hamilton recognized it is principal that Jackson and the constitution of implied powers. Marshall recognized it

ippline Islands, he had listened in vain for those words which the American people had been wont to take upon their lips in every solemn crisis of their history. He had heard much calculation to excite the imagination of the man seeking wealth, and of the youth charmed with the dream of empire; but the words "right," "justice," "duty," "treedom" were absent in his triend's eloquence. The speech recalled that incident in the Bible where Satan took Christ up into an exceeding high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory thereof if he would but fall down and worship him. And he replied: "Get thee behind me." He was sure that when the Senator from Indiana reflected upon it he would never advise the people of the United States to do a base thing for all the wealth and all the commerce and all the glory which he had described. Mr. Hoar said he could show the Senator, from the testimony of Gen. Outs and Admiral Dewey and Commissioner Schurman, that they did desire independence. As to the Senator's assertion that the war had been occasioned by uncrances at home and by speeches in the American Senate. Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that the Senator and elbate opened only on Jan. 9, 1899, while for the first more than the had asserted for this trends and some and by while are debate opened only on Jan 9, 1839, while Gen. Oits's reports before that time had asserte the desire of the Filipinos to obtain independence Gen. Otis's reports showed that the Filipinos ha Litt. Sciators, It would be better to abandon damentotic stepty will themselves adold will be immense. Spain's capital and import traits, with the islands underwitted the state of the property of of the prope

Philip Davis, the diminutive negro, known as "The Wandering Minstrel," who was arrested here a week ago, was turned over to the Eirzbeth, N. J., police in General Sessions yesterday to be tried for Killing George Monk on Dec. 24.

Charles E. Rice, a brother of E. E. Rice, the the atrical manager, was appointed to a clerkship in the treasurer's office at Police Headquarters yesterday at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

Fire almost destroyed a big electric derrick belonging to the Dock Decartment yesterday morning in the East River at the foor of Twenty afth street. The damage is estimated at \$1,000.

Steam escaping from a broken pape severely

use, the granting of franchises and concessions upon the theory of developing the resources of the archipelago, and therefore not by sale but upon participation in the profits of the anterprise, the formation of a system at public schools prise, the formation of a system at public schools prise, the formation of a system at public schools prise, the formation of a system at public schools everywhere with computiory attendance rigidly everywhere with computiory attendance rigidly in the schools and using it is excluding it extended to be controlled to the schools and a still simpler criming cade, both controlled to select the stands except Sule. Mindanacon learning the situation of the best filipains of the introduction of the best filipains and sorting machinery of the Government, no promise winever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it, all this backed by the necessary force to execute it, this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranguility is established. Until then militers government it salvisable. "The men we send to administer civilized government in the Philippines must be the highest examples of our civilization. I use in that words most absolute sense. They must be the word examples, for examples they must be three more the world, and of affairs, students of their fellow men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be that all felter pure military occupation for years, than government by any other quality of administrations of country can produce.

"Better abandon this procless possession, admit ourselves incompetent to do our part in the world-releeming work of our internal race better now haul down the flag of archivols and decay than to apply academic notions of self-government to allow the flag of reaction and decay than to apply academic notions of self-government to these children or attempt their govern which it was determined to carry the fight to the floor of the convention unless the word "gold" was put into the platform, and they leave the Eastern gold standard States almost wholly out of the list in enumerating the forces which brought about the wording of the plank in its final form That the word "gold" appeared in the platforn was largely due to Senator Platt and the East

business done by him on the stock board is the bank's business, neither he nor his bank is required to pay special tax therefore as a broker, the bank being exempt therefrom by the express provision of the statute defining brokers." The question was brought up by a letter from John V. Clark, President of the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago, who said that his membership in the Stock Exchange was for the purpose of transacting bank business and is paid for by his bank.

THE PLAGUE IN HAWAIL

Death of an American Girl Reported to WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Surgeon-General Van Reypen of the Navy received to-day from Honohilu a report on the outbreak of bubonic plague in Hawaii. The report mentions two new cases and remarks that of three recent deaths
two were of Chinese and one was of an American girl. That an American has died of the
disease refutes the statements made by some
authorities that there was no danger to Americans as the plague was confined entirely to the
natives and Chinese.

Chief Commissary Smith to Retire. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, Chief C mmissary at Mapila has forwarded to the . r Department an application for retirement after thirty years' service. retirement will result in the tromotion of Capt. David L. Brainard who served for some time as Chief Commissary at Manila, and is now about to return to the United States because of Il-health, and it will make Capt. Davis Senior Captain of Subsistence. It is probable that Major Edward E. Dravo, now at Manila, w. succeed Major Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-A silver loving cup made from 70,000 dimes was presented to Admiral Dewey to-day. In accepting it Admiral Dewey said that the pleasantest thing about it was the fact that the children of the country were largely represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely. The cup is nearly six feet in height. Accompanying it is a silver bound volume containing the names of the contributors of the dimes.

THE REAL ESTATE BOARD OF BROKERS are using The Sun as an official authority on all matters appertaining to Real Estate. A more comprehensive and detailed form of general news information is not to be found in any other publication.—Adr.

First in Peace, First in War,



Crow

That's the advantage of being known as the

Common Sense

is possessed by most people who think for themselves. The average man knows that if his blood is impure he feels sick all over. He has headache, nausea, bad taste in the mouth, is costive and can put no energy into his work. The kidneys are designed to purify the blood, but if diseased and tired out they cannot do it. Extra work is thrown on the liver and lungs and they too become diseased under the additional burden until the whole body is completely poisoned. What is to be done? Common sense says put the kidneys, the bloodpurifying organs in good health and do it at once with Warner's Safe Cure before the kidneys break down and disintegrate from Bright's disease. - Warner's Safe Cure, a purely vegetable preparation, has cured thousands of men and women during the past twenty years who were in danger of death. It does exactly as represented and does it quickly. One bottle will aid, a few bottles will cure. It is not a cheap decoction but a scientific preparation carefully

The first of the control of the cont

Partly Constructive, Partly Destructive, to Be Shipped Hence Next Week. Col. Kimball, in charge of the United States Quartermaster's Department at this port, will send to the Philippines aboard the British steamships Indra and Drummond, which steamships Indra and Drummond, which probably will sail next week, four carloads of blankets, twenty-seven sash, door and blind machines and planers and 116 tons of high explosives. The wood-working machinery will be used to manufacture material for the construction of barracks, storehouses and dwellings for officers in the Philippines. The explosives will be used by our artillery. They will be stowed in a house specially constructed on deek.

SENATOR CLARK'S DEFENCE.

His Accuser Alleged to Have Placed Bribe Money in an Envelope.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. - The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee this morning resumed the examination of Frederick Whiteside in the hearing on the charges of bribery in connec tion with the election of Senator Clark of Montana. Mr. Whiteside identified an envelope as one handed to him by Attorney Wellcome and containing money for H. H. Garr. He also containing money for H. H. Garr. He also identified a second envelope as one which contained \$4,500 for Jaqueth. The envelopes were then offered as evidence and the cross-examination was continued by former Senatur Faulkner The latter read Whiteside's testimony in the proceedings before the Supreme Court for the disbarment of Wellcome to show that the witness had contradicted himself. Mr. Whiteside also was cross-examined at length regarding the number and denominations of the notes making up the supposed \$10,000 in one of the envelopes. This drew from Chairman Chandler a protest that the examination was trivial. Counsel for Senat of Clark said it was important for they intended to prove that Whiteside placed the bills in the envelope himself. The committee then adjourned until to morrow. until to morrow.

WANTS STONE DRYDOCKS. Secretary Long Asks Authority to Change Plans for the Use of Timber.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Chairman Hale of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs a letter in which First in the Throats of Our Countrymen | he advocates the passage of a bill authorizing the use of stone instead of timber in the construction All the good judges of the navel drydocks to be built at League Island, of Whiskey first, last Pa. and Mare Island, Cal. The letter is made and all the time-stand up principally of a report from Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who makes a plea for the construction of massnry docks exclusively. The report has already been summarized in The Sun. Secretary Long says that the Department concurs fully in the report, and accordingly commends the bill to the favorable consideration of the committee.

> Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-These naval orders

have been issued:

Lieutenant Commander U. B. Harris, from the Indiana to the Washington Navy Yard for examination for promotion, Lieutenant-Commander L. L. Reamey, from the Washington Navy Yard to the Texas as crecutive officer, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Dillingham, from the Texas to the Indiana as executive officer, Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, to the Texas, (obsert Strayer, appointed Paymaster & Clerk on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster W. V. H. Russ. have been issued:

These Marine Corps orders have be a issued: It is a true liand-made H.B.Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

It is a tree Hand-made sour Mash Kentucky Whiskey, and has never been equalled.

Second Leutenant R. F. Williams from the marine barracks, Boston, to the marine barracks, Washington, to the marine barracks, Norfelk for instructions; Second Leutenants Macker, Rabband Herbert Mather, to the marine barracks, Washington, for instruction.

Modern Plumbing.

Twenty years ago all Plumbing Appliances were primitive and unsightly. As we make them now they are so artistic as to form a conspicuous part of the "House Beautiful." Our Show Rooms or our pamphlet "Modern

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, 84-90 Beekman St., 103 Fifth Ave.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

VIN MARIANI Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic

Its good effects are immediate and lasting. It is also very palarable, agreeable to the taste and acceptate to the most delicate stomach. As an Appetizer, take before meals; as a Digestive, take after meals; as a General Tonic or Stimulant, at any time.

Sold by all Druggists. Refuse Substitutes.

PHILIPPINE INQUIRIES.

Senator Hoar Asks for Copies of Communi-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for detailed information in regard to transport ships chartered or purchased by the Government, and it

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution requiring the President to furnish the Senate copies of all communications from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent people in arms against the United States in the Philippine Islands; of all replies thereto; of the Iresident's proclamation as sent by him to be issued and of the same as actually proclaimed by the Otis; also whether any approval or disapproval of the changes had been expressed by the President or the War Department. He asked immediate action on the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and the resolution went over.

Mr. Rawlins, (Dem. Kan.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Islands to inquire and report whether any form of government, insurgent, revolutionary, or in the form of dictatorship, other than that of Spain, existed in the Philippine Islands, on and prior to Dec. 10, 1888, and to what extent spain had actual possession or control; also whether sovereign power can be justly and in accordance with international law, claimed in the absence of actual power or control. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Pettigrew isilver Rep., S. D.) asked for the printing, as a Senate document, of a paper on The Growth of Fubile Ownership' prepared by Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston Law School and College of Social Science, Objection was made by Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) copies of all communications from Aguinaldo

LAWTON FUND ABOVE \$86,000.

Gen. Shafter Directed to Escort Gen. Lawton's Body From San Francisco. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The Lawton fund statement to-day shows \$70,500,62 cash on hand, exclusive of the funds held by Gen. Shafter in San Francisco, and the contributions received at the Union League Club in New received at the Union League Club in New York. With these amounts added the fund exceeds already \$80,000. An order was issued to-day by the Secretary of War directing Gen. Shafter, accompanied by one of his arlex-decamp, to essert the remains of Gen Lawton from San Francisco to this city. Gen. Carbin to-day made the following statement:

"Amoug the most gen-rous contributors to the find not yet credited, have been the Wortsern Union and Postal Telegraph Com angles, both companies having carried all measures free of charge; the Western carrying more than \$2.000 in to 5 and the Postal my etical

free of charge; the Western carrying more than \$2,000 in tole and the Postal more than \$500.

and News medium will better meet your requirements than any other publication, reaching as it does neople who have money for investment, and supplying each day all the news favailable of interest to those interested in the Realty Marke: - 1/17



The Dolphin-copied from an early English example. Mahogany frame gracefully shaped; dolphin feet; price in muslin, \$75. Among the Antiques in our 25th Street Store

is a very notable collection of clocks. Schmitt Brothers, Two 1 Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. 1 Two